MIRISTROY, A.F.; HERRASOV, I.A.

Ways of developing old Ural plants. Stal' 16 no.7:631-633
J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR.
(Ural Mountain region--Metallurgical plants)

PA - 2408 1) MYRTSYMOV, A.F. 1) The Velocity of the Introduction of Oxygen During the Process AUTHOR: of Smelting Stainless Steel when Using Scrap-letal. (Skorost' vvoda kisloroda pri vyplavke nerzhaveyushchey stali s primenenyem TITLE: 2) Weight Reduction of the Feed-Heads of Caftings. (Snizheniye wesa pribyl'noy chasti slitka, Russian). Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 2, pp 189 - 191 (U.S S.R.) R viewed: 5 / 1957 PERIODICAL: 1) The paper by G.W. Healy and D.C. Hilty, Journal of Metals, 1956, Received: 5 / 1957 Nr 3, pp 325 - 327 is discussed. All the information furnished indicates the advantage of high velocities for introducing oxygen. ABSTRACT: The increase in velocity reduces the time necessary for blowing and reduces the amount of oxygen consumed, as well as the oxidation of chromium and the other metallic components in the trough. Besides, temperature is raised. (7 illustrations) 2) This paper contains a short summary of the information furnished by the British Institute for Scientific Research on Pig-Iron and Steel (BISRA Survey 1956). A substantial reduction of weight is achieved by a highly exothermic mixture consisting of aluminium powder and a refractory filling material. The application of these Card 1/2

PA - 2408

- 1) The Velocity of the Introduction of Oxygen During the Process of Smelting Stainless Steel when Using Scrap-Metal.
- 2) Weight Reduction of the Feed-Heads of Caftings.

highly efficient admixtures is economical only if alloyed steel is cast. Therefore a method is being developed at present, according to which the exothermic mixture is applied only to the surface of the insulating material. (2 illustrations)

ASSOCIATION: Not given.
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

137-58-6-11665

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Myrtsymov, A.F.

TITLE: Fundamental Trends in the Development of Steel Smelting and

Problems Involved in the Further Expansion of the Smelting of Steel (Osnovnyye napravleniya v razvitii staleplavil'nogo proizvodstva i zadachi po dal'neyshemu uvelicheniyu vyplavki stali)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18,

pp 3-18

ABSTRACT: There was an average increase to 7.41 t in steel made per m<sup>2</sup> furnace hearth during the first quarter of 1957 for the fer-

rous metallurgy of the USSR. The smelting of open-hearth steel per worker rose by almost 18% in two years. The most efficient system of organization of production is work in accordance with a work schedule and an increase in department size. In 1956, ~20% of all the open-hearth steel was smelted in openhearth furnaces using additional O2. Introduction into production, with utmost rapidity, of powerful O2 units capable of pro-

ducing 12,500 and 30,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr will be of enormous importance

Card 1/3 in reducing the cost of oxygen, as will the employment

137-58-6-11665

Fundamental Trends in the (cont.)

in addition to oxygen of Ar, a mixture of krypton and xenon, and possibly of N2. It is necessary to introduce top pouring at all plants for the teeming of large ingots of killed steels. Deoxidation of standard rimming steels in the ladles reduces Fe-Mn consumption by 15-20% without impairing the quality of the metal. Conversion of all open-hearth furnaces to basic roofs is envisaged for 1957 and 1958. To reduce crop ends in ingot rolling, work is under way on gas and electric heating of shrinkage heads. Also of high importance is proper selection of the parameters for the molds and for the ingot riser design. Losses due to rejects in 1956 in all establishments of the ferrous metals industry amounted to 1.1% of the gross value of output. Conversion of open-hearth furnaces to cold high-heating-value gas has a major effect upon production and simplifies design. The consumption of conventional fuel per ton of open-hearth steel in the ferrous-metals industry as a whole was 193 kg in 1956. Automation of the heat-process control of the furnaces is needed to reduce fuel consumption. A process of smelting converter steel by top-blowing the iron with pure oxygen in a basic converter is coming into wide use. Favorable conditions are being established in converter shops for continuous casting of steel. A decision has been taken to install an experimental 80-100 t rotary unit at Azovstal' to test that process. In 1956 eight installations for the continuous casting of steel were in operation in the Card 2/3

		137-58-6-11665
Fundamental Trends	in the (cont.)	
USSR. Jobs having t smelting in the USSF	to be done toward the further developments	nt of steel
B		I.B.
1. MetallurgyUSSE	2. SteelProcessing	
	·	
Card 3/3		

MIRISTROV, A.F., kand, tekhn, nauk.

Basic trends in the development of steel output and problems in further increasing steel smelting. Biul. TSWIIGHM no.18/19:6-15 (MIRA 11:4)

1. Machal'nik tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSM.

(Steel—Metallurgy)

;			T. 100		•		4	
-	e local	errotes in	Mt. (Tille page): G. I. Napolis-Alabayer, Doctor of Trohhital McKerre, Prof. Mt. (India bea): G. V. Propret; Prof. Md.: E. M. Bemor. Mt. (India bea): G. V. Propret; Prof.: Md.: E. M. Bemor.  Mt. Prof.: Page beat is intended for the informed resist and absult also be of intended; we are althoughtst.	Compand: This is a collection of lecture, presently delivered at the product This is a collection of lecture, presently delivered at the Trybacar partition about a (Gigar Navy School) of the Command: The Product bearing recent advances in the field of metallurgh. The approach is bearingly encessed advances in the field of metallurgh. The approach is bearingly encessed and the product of processes are briefly to described. Specific one deposite and metallurgical plants are referred to the metallurgical plants are referred to	2	eff. (a2), (a2), (b), (c), (c), (c), (c), (c), (c), (c), (c	re- thate thate ten;	
	ITHEON 2007/3134 Tysabayn partiynayn addola	mosti i rgija (Pr fodustry ) Roscos, insed.	nicel Bris		Marks or contents:  [Marker of the content of the content of the content of the following the content of the co	Edway Reg Racia, and now concentration places to other areas;  18 greate wes of finand states in pictima production, was of all.  18 streets as A Mast-transa seguinty and gas presents, use of expressions and anteption of blast-furners emphasis to periods 9 to  18 years, 3) suplicated of blast-furners emphase to periods 9 to  18 years, 3) suplicated of the furners emphase to periods 9 to  18 years, 3) suplication of blast-furners, compact stellaring schools, one  18 years, 3) suplication of periods 4 technology schools and estimate ingot estating and we of larger open-hearth (who years are an estimated ingot estating and we of larger open-hearth (who years are approximated to the years of larger open-hearth (who years are all and states and a serious produce of the production of periodic shapes and increases in the states of the production of periodic shapes and increases in the	maintain. B. A. Candidate of Pechatcal Sciences. Latest Academerate is a Bear Steinharding.  The mather presents a survey of the development of steinhalting articles in Carate Basis and the USG. Progress made in the use of various mathed is discussed. Specific optical Actuated Labelline of various is an extendentian in converters, open-bearth furneess, and electric furnaces; seating application of the outgen blast in the opti-bearth grocess; various malting and testing; high-tangentum refracturissis and direction of its off.	
	100 A	remobles metalla lied in l tallargy optes pri	40 m	manily delight of the standard	a. The host of the section of the se	reduction content research res	ore. Les	
		Bods App	Porton	ty School ty School field feer of stallur	Modernos  the Frod  ed in th  lengt in th  free than th  ates) pe  gracus  free ates  fr	de-lives in the state of the st	in Boden  M. Properties  M. Properties  M. Muranes  M.	!
	R I NOOK METADETHOS Nogo Royasa. Tysabay	trackery trackery and konfe	Tall to the training of the tr	f lecture for the first for th	Products  reading  for efficient by	Montrati for in p miy Migh miy Migh may Migh may migh may	f fechalist of the control of the co	
	,6); 29(1) FEAR I BOX KIT.	statestyn amil i estasiki i peredocuy orgi w prugshiemosti gra. 755. 5, skrinaya i teretoku kuda dapilad in indalirgiye metalirgiye Genetranian. Se. 2, Perrom mad konferou kutaliray) Noser 758. 1 Adm pri fili Ermi, 1996. 157 p. 22,000 orgisa prined.	Profits Franked	infil: This is a collection of lecture, presembly delivers makeys partypage absolve (Righer Navy School) of the Committy American electrons in the field of michings, a besimally consciously through a number of processes are bestless. Specific ore deposite and mitalingical plants as many manifests, ore deposite and mitalingical plants as minimal desiration or given. Be personalities are mentioned, subtrames	date of the literature of the operation	A new on the part of the part	ability ability a flux blassia as riess, or ri	
1		M. P.	and it is to the state of the s	is a colling recommendate of the colling recommendate of the colling recommendate of the colling	This country to the state of th	main, a mestar manual manual manual manual manual the products	A Section of the control of the cont	
	25(1) Fight of	12 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			MARCO CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		Truple, In Bederick and Street In Bederick an	
	18(5,6); 25(1)	Hill		11131 15	i in the state of	i i i e te e e e e e e e	and a state	

BOYCHENEO, Mikhail Stepanovich; MILLER, Abram Isaakovich; MIKHAYIOV, Oleg Aleksandrovich, MYETSYMOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; MIKOLAYEV, Mikhail Yeremeyevich; BUTES, Viktor Savel'yevich; GCRDON, L.M., red.; BUKKER, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Forrous metallurgy of capitalist countries] Chernaia metallurgiia kapitalisticheskikh stran. Pt.3. [Steel smelting] Staleplavil'noe proisvodstvo. Boichenko, M.S., and others. Moskva, Gos. nauchnotekhn. isd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1958. 740 p.

(NIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Tientral myy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel--- Metallurgy)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9

S/133/61/000/001/001/016 A054/A033

AUTHOR:

Myrtsymov, A.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 1, pp. 21 - 24

TEXT: At present 85% of all Soviet steel is produced in open-hearth furnaces. 79% of the new steel melting equipment to be installed under the Seven-Year Plan for 1959 - 1965 will also be based on the open-hearth process. According to the author (a member of the Secreteriat of the UN European Economic Commission) this development is not favorable for the Soviet national economy, because the oxygen converter process is more efficient than the open-hearth method, both technically and economically. As to output it can be said that even the productivity of oxygen converter shops not specially designed for this process but only adapted exceeds that of open-hearth furnaces. The melting cycle in 25 deficiencies, a 25-ton converter produces more than 30 min. In spite of undeniable open-hearth furnace and the 50-ton converter more than the 500-ton open-hearth furnace. It is evident that 100-ton converters will produce considerably more

Card 1/6

S/133/61/000/001/001/016

Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

than the 800 - 900 ton open-hearth furnaces now planned even if they are operated partially with the oxygen method. With regard to labor costs it was found that labor productivity in an "adapted" oxygen converter shop is 1.5 times higher than that of 275-ton open-hearth furnaces (Ref. 1, S.I. Livshits: "The Practice of Melting Converter Steel Using Oxygen, Reports of the All-Union Meetings of Foundrymen",1960). According to the data of GIPROMEZ (Ref. 2, A.G. Lifshits: "Reports of the All-Union Meetings of Foundrymen", 1960) the per capita production in a converter shop with an annual output of 1,900 thousand tons amounts to 5,528 tons/year, whereas it is not more than 3,900 tons per capita annually for an open-hearth furnace shop with an annual output of 5,100 thousand tons. This shows that the output of the converter shop, with a capacity about 2.7 times lower than that of an up-to-date open-hearth furnace shop is 1.5 times higher. As to raw materials it is found that in converters with a capacity of 80 - 100 tons, 35 - 40% - according to Reference 5 (Long-Term Trends and Problems of the Europe-. an Metallurgy, EEC, UN, Geneva, 1959) even 50% - of the raw material consists of steel scrap, i.e., nearly as much as in the scrap-ore open-hearth process. In stationary open-hearth furnaces iron, containing not more than 0.3 - 0.4% P, in tilting furnaces iron of 1.7 - 1.8% P-content can be melted. In converters, when introducing crushed or lumpy lime with the blast (Ref. 6, "Application of Crushed

Card 2/6

8/133/61/000/001/001/016

Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

Lime and Ore in the Steel Melting Industry", Stal', 1960, No. 11, pp. 997 - 1,001) iron, containing as much as 2.0 - 2.2 P can be processed. The advantages of converters with regard to irons containing vanadium and nickel are known. If the tests carried out, adding small particle size iron ores and concentrate in addition to crushed lime to the blast prove successful, it would no longer be necessary to supply the metallurgical industry with lumpy iron ore or agglomerate of low silica content. With regard to the steel varieties being produced in converters it can be said, that not only all grades of carbon and alloyed steels melted in basic open-hearth furnaces, but - after a further improvement of the process many steel grades produced in electric furnaces like alloyed, tool, ball-bearing, high-mangamese steels, etc., can be produced in converters. As to the quality of the metal it is found that the nitrogen content in converter steel depends mainly on the purity of oxygen employed. As according to expert opinions (recommendation of the All-Union Meeting of Foundrymen, 1960) oxygen having a purity of 99.5% should be used, engineering plants should manufacture machinery for producing high-purity oxygen, the more so, as the production costs of this kind of machinery is only 5 - 8% higher than of those producing 95%-purity oxygen (Ref. 8, A.E. Steel, D.E. Cummins, Iron and Steel Engineer, 1957, No. 6, pp. 114 - 124). As to oxygen and hydrogen content, open-hearth and converter steels are equal. When

Card 3/6

8/133/61/000/001/001/016

Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

dried oxygen is used in the converter, the hydrogen and the trend of the metal to The mechanical properties of both steels are about the scale can be reduced. same. However, owing to its lower nitrogen centent, converter steel has better plastic properties than open-hearth steel. By refining the steel in the ladle with the Soviet synthetic slag method (Ref. 10, S.G. Voinov, A.N. Korneyenkov et al., Stale, 1960, No. 7), steel corresponding to that produced in electro-furraces can be obtained. As, at the same productivity level, the capacity of converters is about 1/10 of open-hearth furnaces, the converter process is much more adaptable and flexible. The production rate of the converter shop can more easily be adjusted to that of the rolling shop, which, for instance, will undoubtedly be able to work more smoothly when receiving 100 tan castings per hour, than 800 -900 tons in 8 - 10 h. With regard to useful product, the open-hearth furnace output is 2% higher, but the iron-losses in slag are somewhat smaller in the converter process. When bessemerizing Thomas steel in converters, keeping the slag in the sonverter for further use, the useful production of converters is higher than that of open-hearth furnaces. The converter process (charging, etc.) can be mechanized and automated to a greater extent than the open-hearth process. In fuel consumption the converter process is more economical because the chemical and the physical heat of the metal is sufficient not only for converting iron but

Card 4/6

S/133/61/000/001/001/016

Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

also for melting a considerable amount of scrap, whereas in the open-hearth furnace, even when using oxygen, at least 100 - 120 kg fuel per ton of melted steel is required. The converter process demands more oxygen (about 50 m3/ton steel) than the open-hearth process (30 - 35 m<sup>3</sup>/ton), but fuel costs for producing the additional amount of oxygen do not exceed 3 - 5 kg/ton steel. The consumption of refractory material is lower in the converter process. With regard to capital investment the calculations differ widely because in the various calculations the converter output is not rated uniformly. According to GIPROMEZ-calculations (Ref. 3, R.V. Bregman, Stal', 1957, No. 3), the specific capital investment for an open-hearth furnace shop amounts to 130 rubles/ton; for converters it is 96 rubles/ton. Including the cost of the auxiliary shops, the figures would be 211 and 191 rubles/ton, respectively (1960 currency). According to GIPROMEZ (Ref. 2) at equal capacities the capital investment for converter shops is 25% lower than for open-hearth furnaces. When accepting this figure as minimum savings and taking 200 rubles/ton of open-hearth steel as a basis, the economy effected by establishing converter shops amounts to 50 million rubles for 1 million tons of new steel melting capacity, 1.e., about 1,000 million rubles for the capacity increase for 1959 - 1965. Investing this amount in the construction of new converter shops, the steel melting capacity could have been raised by an additional 6.5 mil-

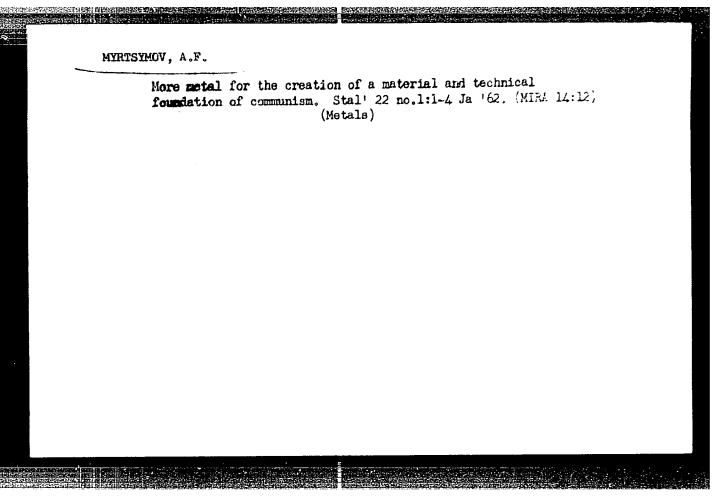
Card 5/6

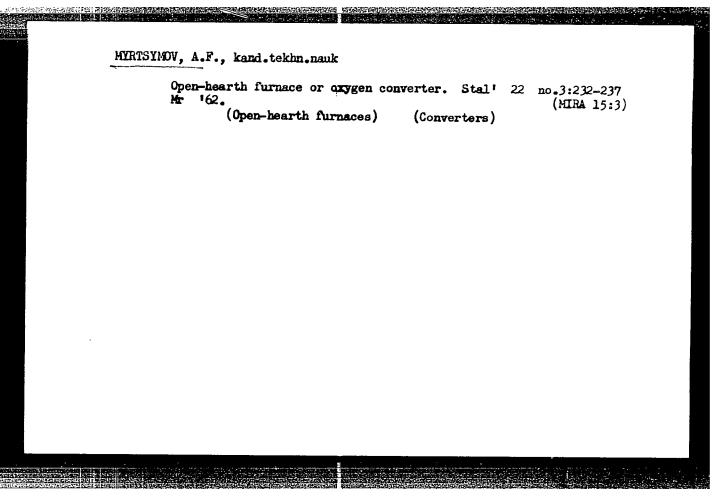
S/133/61/000/001/001/016

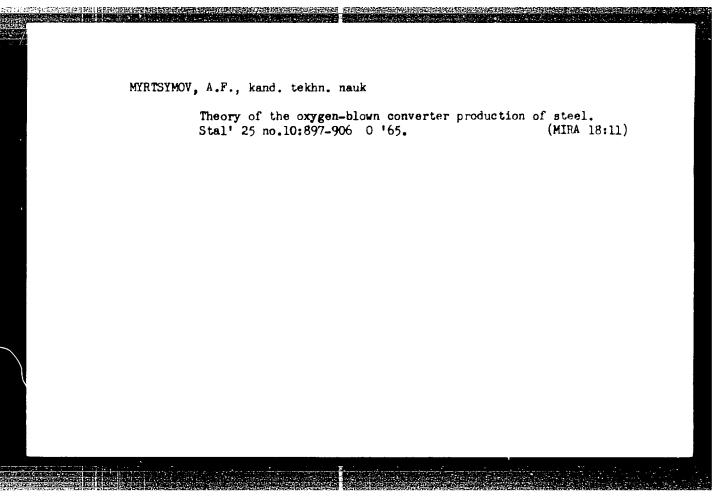
Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

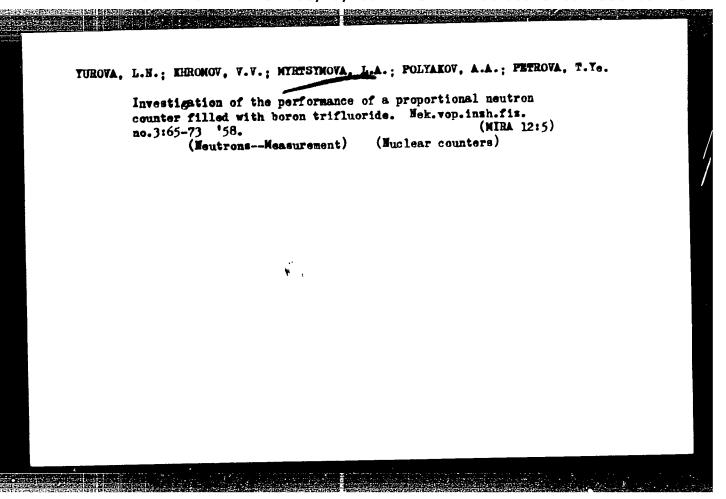
lion tons. The comparison of the primary costs of open-hearth and converter steels also show great differences. According to various GIPROMEZ-data (Ref. 2, Ref. 3) the primary costs of converter steel are about 1 - 5% lower than those of open-hearth steel. The costs of converting are 35 rubles/ton (Ref. 1) lower for an "adapted" converter shop than for 275-ton open-hearth furnaces. Making allowance for the lower output of useful product and raw materials used in this process, the cost of converter steel will be 5 rubles/ton higher, thus, the actual saving which can be effected by the converter process will amount to 30 rubles/ton. If the Seven-Year Plan steel melting capacity requirements were covered by converters, a yearly amount of 600 million rubles (the value of 4 million tons of steel) could be saved. There are 12 references, 10 Soviet and 2 Non-Soviet.

Card 6/6









L 43070-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(n)/EWP(v)/EWP(1) 90

ACC NR. AT6015888

SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/65/000/402/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Myrtsymova, L. A.; Rudik, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimum distribution of control elements

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'nov fiziki. Doklady, no. 402, 1965. Optimal'nove res-

polozheniye regulyatorov, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: optimization, nuclear reactor control

ABSTRACT: The Pontryagin theory of optimal control is applied to the optimization of the spatial distribution of reactor fuels. In reactor theory one finds two well known problems that are solved by the classical variational calculus, under the assumption that the varying function is not bounded from above. They are the problems of the minimum critical mass and the problem of optimum distribution of control elements. The first of these problems was solved by Kochurov on the assumption that the varying concentration of fuel is bounded from above. The solution of the second problem is carried out in this paper. That is, to find that distribution of control elements of a given construction where the number of control elements for a specified criticality of the system is minimum. The problem solution appears as two-group approximation for the reactor in the form:

**Card** 1/2

ACC NR. AT6015888

$$\frac{d^2N}{dz^2} - \frac{f+u}{L^2}N = -n$$

CHARLES CONTROL CONTRO

where H and H are the density of the thermal and moderating neutrons respectively,  $K_0$  and  $L_0$  are the coefficients of reproduction and equared length of diffusion in the breeding agent (without control elements), T is the squared length of moderation (assuming  $\tau$  does not depend on the introduction of the control elements) and u(2) is the varying function ("control"), proportional to the effective number of atoms of the absorber in a unit length (assuming that the control elements absorb only thermal neutrons). The magnitude of  $\kappa(Z)$  can vary within the limits

044(2)4 Um.

where u uniquely determines the type of regulators. One searches for the minimum of the following integral:

M- Julyda

where Z=0 is the center of the reactor and Z=H is the half-height of the reactor.

204 /8/

SUBH DATE: none

**Card** 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9"

EWG(a)/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 Pe-5 ACCESSION NR: AP4045934 5/0238/64/010/005/0641/0646 19 AUTHOR: Wy rutonko, V. I. (Mirutenko, V. I.) 18 TITLE: Distribution of heat and magnitude of thermal effect during the action of a superhigh-frequency electromagnetic field on animals SOURCE: Fiziologichny\*y zhurnal, v. 10, no. 5, 1964, 641-646 TOPIC TAGS: microwave affact, thermal effect, heat distribution, blood circulation, electromagnetic field, biological action, rat, SHF, superhigh frequency waves ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine the effect of blood circulation on heat distribution and magnitude of thermal effect during the action of a superhigh-frequency electromagnetic field (wavelength, 3 cm). Temperature was measured in an irradiated area of tissues of rats, with normal and disturbed blood circulation; the animals were killed by air embody. The intensity of the superhigh-frequency field was 0.22 w/cm 2, and the duration of irradiation, 15-20 min. The heat distribution in organs and tissues was

## L 34711-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045934

significantly affected by the presence of, or changes in, blood circulation during whole-body irradiation. In tissues with disturbed circulation, the thermal effect due to the superhigh-frequency field was always greater than that in tissues with normal circulation. During local irradiation of individual parts of the body (legs or of blood flowing from the irradiated organ increased by 1—1.5C.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya biofizy\*ky\* Insty\*tutu fiziologiyi im. O. O. Bogomol'tsya Akademiyi nauk URSR, Kiev (Laboratory of Biophysics, Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, URSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, TD

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 13086-63 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/BDS/EWT(m) Pr-L/Pc-L HM/WW ACCESSION MR: AP3002830 5/0152/63/000/005/0057/0062 AUTHOR: Paushkin, Ya. M.; Lunin, A. F.; My\*rty\*chan, V. R. TITLE: The effect of ultraviolet irradiation on the process of isomerization of cyclohemme into methylcyclopentane IVUZ Meft' i gaz, no. 5, 1963, 57-62 TOPIC TAKS: ultraviolet irradiation, cycloherane, methylcyclopentane, aluminum chloride, methylcyclopentane, cycloherane ABSTRACE: A detailed study of the effect of ultraviolet irradiation on the process of isomerization of cyclohemane into methylcyclopentane is presented. It was shown that when the isomerization reaction is conducted at a temperature of 800 in a liquid phase in the presence of only aluminum chlorides as a catalyst, the rate of attaining equilibrium is almost five times slower than in the case where ultraviolet irrediation is used simultaneously with the catalyst. Isomerization of cyclohexane under the influence of only ultraviolet irradiation proceeds at a very slow rate; however, the temperature does not affect the rate of isomerization. The isomerization of cyclohexame in the vapor phase using aluminum chloride catalyst was also investigated. The optimum conditions in this case are at a temperature of 150C and raw material infeed of 0.05 hr sup-1 with an aluminum chloride

content in the cataly The isomerized produc tane and 40% of the u	st of % and simultaneous t after the above treatmen preacted cyclohexane. Or:	subjection to ultraviolet fr nt consisted of 60% methylcyc g. art. has: 2 tables and 3	radiation. lopen- figures.
ASSOCIATION: Moskovs	kiy institut neftekhimiche Moscow Institute of Petroc		sti im.
SUMMITTED: 06Dec62	DATE ACQ: 24Jul63	ENCL: 00	
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 006	
Cerel 2/2			

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9

40667

27.1220

S/238/62/008 003/007 008 1015/1215

AUTHOR.

Myrutenko, V. I

TITLE

The local thermal effect of 3 cm electromagnetic w ves on animals

**PERIODICAL** 

Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 382-389

TEXT This is study of thermal absorption of electromagnetic wares by the various layers of the skin Experiments were carried out on 3-3.5 month-old rats weighing 20 -220 g. The amount of wave energy absorbed was measured with a wave-guide dosimeter. The thermal c fect produced depended on both the magnetic field and the time. The dosimeter/load agreement was estimated by the standing wave coefficient (1.1  $\leq$  SWC  $\leq$  1.3). The temperature effect/time ratio increased linearly for irradiation of 1.3 minutes and intensities between 0.1-0.35 w/cm<sup>2</sup>. The distribution of heat in the tissue followed an exponential curve in the ultrahigh frequency region during the first 4 minutes. Energy was absorbed by 3 mm of the superficial layers of the subcutis. The temperature gradient was negative within the range of the investigated field intensities. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya biofizyky Instytutu fiziolohii im. O. O. Bohomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR

(Laboratory of Biophysics, Institute of Physiology im Bohomolets, AS UkrSSR) Kiev

SUBMITTED:

July 22, 1961

Card 1/1

\*14RZH.1. D.

USSR/General Biology - Cytology.

B-2

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 155

Author

V.D. Myrza, I. Mariya, Varo, I. Mircha, and Varo.

Inst Title

: On the Problem of the Formation of Embryonic Cells from

the Yolk in Birds.

Orig Pub

: Nauka v Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respublike, 1953, 2, 57-86.

Abst

: The formation of cells from noncellular meterial of bird's eggs (24 chicken, turkey, and other bird eggs; fixed preparations) was studied. The authors assert that they have succeeded in observing the stages of the transformation of the large globules of the yolk white into cells. The conclusions drawn from the work fully cuncur with the theoretical premises, results, and conclusions of analogous investigations conducted by 0.B.

Lepishinskaya.

Card 1/1

SCV-28-58-4-29/35

AUTHORS: Myrzak, Yu. P., and Danil'chenko, I. I., Engineers

TITLE: The Application of Standards to Structural and Machine-

Construction Steel (F primeneniyu standartov na konstrukt-

sionnuyu i mashinostroitel'nuyu stal')

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 84 - 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Steel production adapted to the new GOST standards 380-57,

1050-57 and 4543-57 must be stepped-up. These standards provide for raised requirements in the quality of steel, and are directed to the improvement of mechanical properties and homogeneity of steel, by a reduced limit interval of basic components and reduced impurity content in the chemical composition. Yield limits were also included into the standards as a characteristic for determining steel strength. Experimental casts from the Taganrog Me-

tallurgical Plant, the Stalingrad "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Plant and the Zhdanov Plant imeni Il ich were subjected to in-

Card 1/2 vestigation and revealed that the intervals of carbon con-

SOV-28-58-4-29/35

The Application of Standards to Structural and Machine-Construction Steel

tent were reduced and that sulfur and phosphorus content complied with requirements set up by GOST 380-57 i.e. not over 0.05% of sulfur and not over 0.045% of phosphorus.

There are 8 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy zavod "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" (The Taganrog

"Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" Plant)

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Quality control 3. Steel

--Standards

Card 2/2

SOV/28-58-6-24/34

但是1967年的《1967年》的是1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的1967年的196

Myrzak, Yu.P., Danil'chenko, I.I., Engineers AUTHORS:

On the Technical Specifications for Steel Tubes (O tekhnicheskikh usloviyakh na stal'nyye truby) TITLE:

Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 79-80 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

In boiler manufacturing, hot-rolled tubes which ABSTRACT: are connected by electric arc or contact butt

welding are used. The non-coincidence of the outer diameters of the two tubes must not exceed 3 mm or 10% of the thickness of the tube, the difference of the two immer diameters 2 mm. The tolerances in the outer diameter and the thickness

of the wall do not satisfy all requirements for connecting the tubes. In the State Standard GOST

8732-58, the deviations are not kept in narrow

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

S/028/61/000/003/002/005 B129/B201

AUTHORS:

Rokhman, D. Ye., Federov, V. I., Myrzak, Yu. P.

TITLE:

Bent tubes

PERIODICAL:

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE P

Standartizatsiya, no. 3, 1961, 30-33

TEXT: Tubeworks are currently supplying straight tubes only, and consumers are required to bend them themselves. The bending operation is done according to factory plans and norms, or, at best, according to specifications. This means that there is no exchangeability among bent tubes. One must consider, moreover, that not all consumer plants are equipped in a way as to ensure technically perfect bending results. A large metal waste is tolerated as a result of the primitive method, and high costs are therefore involved in the process. The erection of tube-bending plants in the tubeworks eliminates all these drawbacks and results in a considering the tubeworks eliminates all these drawbacks and results in a considerable saving of metal and equipments in the manufacturing of elbows for short tubes which, according to current norms, cannot be supplied due to losses in the length. The work of a centralized enterprise without a unification of delivery conditions is of course impossible even in leading

Card 1/2

Bent tubes

S/028/61/000/003/002/005 B129/B201

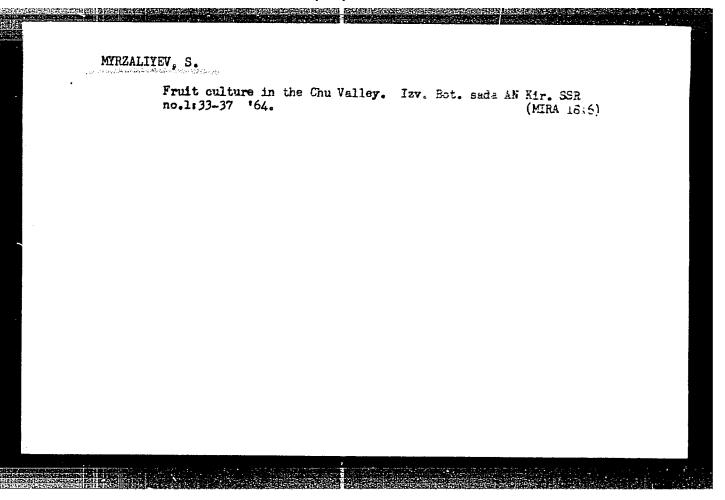
industrial branches. The Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Pipes) has therefore worked out a project for the standardization of bent tubes. Exchangeability will be ensured, and the working efficiency of the centralized tube-bending plants will be increased by standardizing the dimensions of the tubes for bending, the curvature radius, admissible tolerances of the curvature dimensions, the material of the bent tubes, and, finally, the conditions of hydraulic tests. This standardization will be the basis for that of the tube-bending equipments. Bending of tubes on presses requires a high precision in production, sharp bends, but it yields only bent parts, without straight parts, which renders the welding operations and the removal of seams more difficult. Tube bending on special machines is less difficult and permits applying several bends on one tube, with straight parts between the bends, and raises the dependability of the work, while considerably reducing the welding work. It is recommended that tubes be assorted according to tube diameters and wall thicknesses, and admissible tolerances as well. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/2

ROKHMAN, D.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.I., inzh.; MYRZAK, Yu.P., inzh.

Making more precise the dimensions of pipe sections at the point of bending. Khim.mash. no.4:33-35 Jl-Ag '62. (MEA 15:7)

(Pipe bending)



MYRZINA, V. I.	Article Data on the Virus Etiology of S. M. Krichevskiy, P. V. Mikhailova, S. M. Patina, A. I. Pokhil, A. S. Nal-S. Yablenik, Frunze, reviewer)	infection of animals with psori- ndings confirmed the author's as- order in the lipide metabolism or leading to the appearance of ms in a rabbit closely resembling	of exptl work and for assumes that a agent of psoriasis.	263r64	
	Working, W. of the sais, by A. Wyrzina, (Prof B.	Describes an exptl infection of animals with psoresis serum. Lab findings confirmed the author's sumption that a disorder in the lipide metabolism is a diathesis factor leading to the appearance of complex of symptoms in a rabbit closely resemble.	Poriesis of man. On the basis of exptl work and clinical observations, the author assumes that a filterable virus is the causal agent of psoriasis		
	TROUTE PROTIE V. I. Dat, II.	Description of the second of t	Tillity of the state of the sta		

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A.Ye.; POLAK, L.S.

Determination of oxygen by means of a flame-ionization detector. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1871-1873 0 \*64.

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

(MIRA 17:12)

BEREZKIN, V.G.; HYSAK, A.YE.; POLAK, L.S.

Radiolysis of n-hexane within the range of low integral doses
(3.10<sup>18</sup> - 1.10<sup>20</sup> ev/ml). Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1397-1399 D
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.V.Topchiyevym.
(Hexane) (Radiation)

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A. Ye.; POLYAK, L.S.

Gas-chromatographic determination of water traces in hydracarbons. Neftekhimiia 4 no.12156-159 Ja-F\*64 (MIRA 17:6)

l. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR imeni A.V. Topchiyeva.

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A Ye.; POLAK, L.S.

Use of sodium-aluminum hydrides for determining water traces. Khim. 1 tekh. topl. 1 masel 9 no. 2:67-70 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

Gas chromatographic analysis of mixtures of organic compounts

with a colective determination of alcohols. Zav. lab. 31 nc.3: 282-284 165.

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

DIAS, Rostislav, inz.; MYSAK, Frantisek, inz.

Solgen type mechanical mist sprayers, a product of Cseshoslovak research on plant protection mechanization. Zemedel tech 9 no.2:123-146 Ap 163.

1. Ustredni vyskumny ustav rostlimne vyroby, Praha - Rusyne.

MYSAK, G.Ya.; GRABENKO, A.I.

The OSS orchard sprayer. Trakt. i sel\*khozmash. no.7:37-38 Jl \*64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennove spetsial nove konstruktorskove byuro po mashinam dlya khimicheskov zashchity rasteniy.

PROKOPENKO, S.F.; YEFREMOVA, N.I.; NASCNOVSKAYA, Z.S.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.G.; MYSAK, G.Ya., inzh.; DOBROSINERO, Ye.I., inzh.

Spraying orchards with a small expenditure of liquids. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.2:35 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Prokopenko, Yefremova, Nasonovskaya). 2. Glavny, agronom sovkhoza imeni Lenina Moskovskoy obl. (for Kuznersova). 3. Gosudarstvennoye seriyno-konstruktorskoye byuro L'vovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Mysak, Dobrosinets).

(Spraying and dusting in agriculture)

Mysak, J.

Mysak, J. Economic effectiveness of investments in the building industry. p. 78.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957. POZEMNI STAVBY TECHNOLOGY Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MYSAK, J.

The economic efficiency of investments in the building trade. Pt. 2. p. 307. (Pozemni Stavby. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

# MYSAK, T.I. (Taganrog) New way of working in a plant railroad department. Zhel. dor. transp. 43 no. 1:78 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4) 1. Nachal'nik zheleznodorozhnogo tsekha zavoda "Krasnyy kotel'shchik .\* (Railroads, Industrial)

MYSAKOVA, Rohumila, inz.

Fast determining of noximus microbes reducing 2,3,5-triphenyltetrasolium chloride. Prum potravin 14 no.4:213-215 Ap 163.

1. Laktos, n.p., Praha.

### MYSAKOWSKA, H.

Treatment of tuberculosis in a city hospital in Emblin. Gruslica, Warssawa 17 no.3-4:432-435 J1-D '49. (CIML 19:3)

1. Of the Department of Tuberculosis of St. John Municipal Hospital in Eublin (Head -- Helena Mysakowska)

# Cytologic investigations on pleural smears obtained in pleuroscopy. Ann. Univ. Lublin; sec. D 9:297-340 1954. 1. Z Kliniki Ftyzjatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr. Helena Mysakowska. (PLNIMA, smears in puls. tuberc.) (TUBRCULOSIS, PULMONARY, pathology, pleural smears)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; GORSKA, Stefania

Percentage of conservative and surgical treatment of tuberculosis in the Tuberculosis hospital of the Medical academy in Lublin in 1944-1954. Gruzlica 24 no.2:113-118 Feb 56.

1. Z Kliniki Ftysjatrycznej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr. H. Mysakowska, Lublin, ul. Dr. Biernackiego 5. Klinika Ftysatr. A.M.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther. statist. in Poland.

Growth of Stankylococcus aureus & tuberculi bacilli in media with pleural smears. Gruzlica 26 no.3:193-203 Mar 58.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy Pluc Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr H. zysakowska.

(TUBERCULOS IS. PULMONART, pathol.

pleural smears in culture media for Micrococcus pyogenes aureus & M. tuberc., growth rates before & after ther. (Pol))

(MICHOCOCCUS PYOGENES, culture

aureus in media with pleural smears isolated from tuberc. patients, growth rates before & after ther. (Pol))

(MICORACTERIUM TUBERCULOS IS, culture.

media with pleural smears isolated from tuberc. patients, growth rates before & after ther. (Pol))

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena: ZALUSKA, Stanislawa; GRODZKI, Stanislaw; KUCHARSKI, Hyszard, Pietron, Eugeniusz

Clinical forms of pulmonary tuberculosis in women and men from rural and urban environments. Gruslica 27 no.11:1153-1163 H '59.

1. Z Kliniki Gruslicy Pluc A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc.dr. H. Mysakowska.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY epidemiol.)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PRZEMYSKA, Barbara; WOJDYLO, Julia

2019 operations of pleural endoscopy and of cauterization of pleural adhesions by the method of Jacobaeus. Ann. univ. Lublin sec. D 15: 271-289 160.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Ftyajatrycznej Wydzialu Lekarskiego Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. Helena Mysakowska.

(PNEUMOLYSIS)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria; PIETRON, Eugeniusz

ACTH and corticosteroids in the treatment of tuberculosis. Ann. univ. Lublin sec. D  $15.369-380^{-1}6Q$ 

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Ftyzjatrycznej Wydzialu Lekarskiego Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. Helena Mysakowska.

(CORTICOTROPIN ther) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria; GRODZKI, Stanislaw

Results of early cycloserine therapy of 50 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Polski tygod. lek. 17 no.24:948-951 11 30 162.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Ftyzjatrycznej Wydzialu Lekarskiego AM w Lublinie; kierownik: doc. dr H. Mysakowska.
(CYCLOSERINE ther) (TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther)

PARNAS, Jozef; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; ROZYNSKA, Maria; KAWA, Kazimiera

A case of human pulmonary tuberculosis with the presence of bovine bacilli. Gruzlica 30 no.10:959-964 162.

1. Z Zakladu Antropozoonoz Instytutu Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi w Lublinie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Parnas i z Kliniki Ftizjatrycznej AM w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. H. Mysakowska.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

MYSAKONSKA, Helena; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Miria; SZAREWICZ, Wieslawa

A brief cutline of tuberculosis control in the Lublin Region and a plan for its eradication. Gruzlica 31 no.6:526-532
Je\*63.

1. Klinika Ftizjatryczna AM, Lublin.

MYSAKOWSKA, H.; KTEPACKI, M.; SMAGA, N.; GORSKA, S.; CYGAN, E.; SZAREWICZ, W. SIKGRA-HOZYNSKA, .; JARZYNA, J. (Liblin)

Cases of delay and neglect in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis among the rural population. Gruzlica 31 no.6:674-676 Je\*63.

HORNUNG, Stanislaw; POLONCZYK, Mieczyslaw; DELOFF, Leonard; DERUBSKA, Barbara; GARNUSZEWSKI, Zbigniew; JAROSZEWICZ, Wiwa; JAWORSKI, Jan; MYSAKOWSKA, Halena; FARYSKI, Edwin; PECAK, Wladyslaw; PRECOWSKI, Wladyslaw; SOSNOWSKI, Waclaw; WESTFAL, Irena; ZIERSKI, Marian

Primary resistance to basic antitubercular drugs in pulmonary tuberculosis patients observed in Poland during the period of 1961-1962. Gruzlica 32 no.8:629-636 Ag 164.

MYSAKOMSKA, Helena; GEODTKI, Stanislaw; PRZF TSKA, Bartara; SZAREWICZ, Wiesla.a; SREDNICKA, Banute

Comparison of efficiency of large and small doses of isoniagid in combined treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis. Fol. tyg. lek. 20 no.16:562-564 19 Ap 165.

1. Z Katedry Ftyzjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. Helena Mysakowska).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria; SMAGA, Marta; LITWIN, Barbara; RYBICKA-STRYJECKA, Zofia

Results of antibacteral treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in patients with primary resistance to drugs. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.19:686-688 10 My '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftyzjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. H. Mysakowska).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; KIEPACKI, Miroslaw; GRCLZKI, Stanislaw; KRYSTOSIK, Wanda

Comparison of 2 groups of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in the Lublin rural area with delayed and neglected treatment. (Based on the material of the tuberculosis Clinic of Academy of Medicine in Lublin in 1959-1961 and 1962-1963). Gruzlica 33 no.7:593-595 Jl 165.

1. Z Katedry Ftizjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik doc. dr. H. Mysakowska).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz; SREDNICKA, Danuta; GRODZKI, Stanislaw; CYGAN, Edward; ROZYNSKA, Maria; SMAJKIEWICZ, Ludwik

Results of examinations of students 18 months after the conclusion of chemoprophylaxis. Gruzlica 33 no.7:601-604 J1 '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftizjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. H. Mysakowska) i z Akademickiej Poradni Przeciwgruzliczej w Lublinie (Kierownik: lek. E. Pietron).

KOZAK, Jan MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz

The control of tuberculosis among the academic youth in Lublin. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 19:77-87 + 64

1. Zespol Leczniczo-Profilaktyczny dla studentow, Wydzial Zdrowia i Opieki Splecznej PMRN w Lublinie (Kierownik: dr. med. Jan Kozak) i Katedra i Klinika Ftizjatryczna, Wydzial Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. Helena Mysakowska).

KOZAK, Jan; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz

Students health service in Poland with special consideration of the Lublin District. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D. 19:497-507 1 64.

1. Zespol Leczniczo-Profilaktyczny dla Studentow, Wydzial Zdrowia i Opieki Spolecznej PMRN w Lublinie 'Kierownik: dr. med. Jan Kozak) i Katedra i Klinika Ftyzjatryczn' Wydzial Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. Helena Mysakowska).

PETVEDEVA. C.A.: MYCELI, M.H.: CHTMITTAN, YA. L.
Protoplasm
Use of intense mementary expenses in studying the dynamics of radio-hislarical effect. Zhur. ob. biol. 13 no. 3, 1052.
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Concress, Sectember 1952, UNCLA SIFFE

MYSENKOV A.; MEL'NIKOV. F.; VDOVIN, V.; KASHCHEYEV, V., pensioner;

PASKHIN, B.

In factory lunchrooms of Saratov. Sov. profesoiuzy 7 no.11:39-41
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Chleny komissii obshchestvennogo kontrolya komiteta profesoyuza zavoda imeni S.M. Kirova (for Mysenkov). 2.Redaktor mnogotiraknoy gazety "Znamya truda podehlpnikovogo zavoda. Zaratov (for Mel'nikov).
3.Instruktor Saratovskogo oblevprofa (for Vdovin). 4.Korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profesoyusy" (for Paskhin).

(Saratov--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0103/0104 6-66 EWT (m) ACC NR: AR6016488

AUTHOR: Arsayev, M. I.; Matveyev, V. V.; Mysev, I. P.; Rudakova, G. M.; Samoylov, P. S.; Sulimova, N. Ye,; Uskov, V. S.

TITLE: Development of scintillation and ionization methods in radiometry and ORG: none

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'na 'a tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.899

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n. -i. in-ta pribo costr., vyp. 1, 1964, 5-13

TOPIC TAGS: x ray radiation, low energy be:a ray, scintillation counter, radiation flux, soft bremsstrahlung, hard brimsstrahlung, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: The major objectives of moder 1 radiometry and dosimetry are discussed. These include the quantitative as d qualitative analysis of radiation fluxes, the measurement of one type of radiation against the background of the others, the dosimetry of the soft and of the pard bremsstrahlung of accelerators

Card 1/2

UDC: 389.539.16

L 45126-66

ACC NR: AR6016488

and of impulse radiation fluxes, and the radiometry of low-energy beta rays in liquids and in gases. It is noted that one of he main trends in the development of radiometry and dosimetry is that of methods of scintillation measurement, on the basis of which a whole series of instruments for industrial use has been produced. Nevertheless, the use of ionization methods is more rational for certain dosimetric and radiometric tasks. The article presents a brief review of some modern instruments and equipment used to solve practical problems in radiometry and dosimetry. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 20/

Card 2/2

L 35352-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) RO

ACC NR: AR6017800

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A058/A058

AUTHOR: Korotin, B. A.; Mysev, I. P.; Ryabova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Simplified procedure for calculating the counting rate of detectors and determination of optimal dimensions of measuring volumes in the radiometry of beta-active gases

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A498

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 44-53

TOPIC TAGS: radiometry, scintillation counter, pulse counting, Beta detector, gas discharge counter

ABSTRACT: One of the most reliable and simplest methods of measuring the concentration of  $\beta$ -active gases is considered - the method of direct registration of the activity of the gas (contained in a limited volume) with the aid of gas-discharge or scintillation counters. It is noted that the analytic expressions that relate the counting rate of the detector with the concentration of the  $\beta$ -active gas are complicated and cumbersome when rigorous account is taken of the geometry of the measurement and absorption of the  $\beta$  radiation by the medium, so that their practical use is very limited. Since a calculation accuracy of ~15 - 20% is perfectly adequate for many problems, it is possible to simplify the formulas and make them more universal for the determination of the sensitivity for different geometries of the measuring gas volumes. The method of obtaining simpler qualitative relations consisted in the following:

Card 1/2

L 35352-66

ACC NR: AR6017800

the counting rate N<sub>O</sub> of a point-like detector is calculated without account of  $\beta$ -particle absorption. From an analysis of the data obtained for non-point and point-like detectors, the correction for the deviation from a point is calculated and is found to be close to unity. Similarly, the correction for absorption is determined from a comparison of the expression for N<sub>O</sub> with the expression in which account is of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 09

Card 2/2 leff

ACCESSION NR: AP4011497

s/0051/64/016/001/0143/0147

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A.S.; My\*sev, I.P.

TITLE: Approximate expression for the coefficient of light scattering by diolectric non-absorbing spheres

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.1, 1964, 143-147

TOPIC TAGS: light scattering coefficient, light scattering, scattering by spheres, dielectric particle, dielectric sphere

ABSTRACT: An approximate expression is derived for the coefficient K of scattering by non-absorbing spherical dielectric particles. K is defined as the ratio of the scattered light flux to the incident flux on the geometric cross section of the particle. The derivation is based on the similarity of the curves characterizing the variation of K with the parameter  $\rho$  (the additional phase difference acquired by the ray passing through the center of the particle as compared with the ray propagating in vacuum) for different values of the index of refraction m as reported in the literature. The final linear equation is of the form  $K_{22}(\rho) = \sqrt{-A_{22}} + B_{22}K_{1}(\rho)$ ,

Card /2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

where K <sub>s</sub> to 2 is formula	given by for	rmulas and ed. In mos	curves. t t cases t	The probabl he errors a s precise i	ie errors in ire not sign formulas can	m in the range from 1 volved in using the ificant. Moreover, the be used in practice 7 figures and 1 table.
	NON: none	<i>,</i>	. ,			
SUBMITT	D: 11Mar <del>6</del> 3		DAT	E ACQ: 14F	eb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE	s: <b>P</b> H		nr	REF SOV: O	00	OTHER: 003
	· <b>1</b>	,	4			
2/2 Card .	i ig		) ) (1	\$ 5 11	1 0	•

34785-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6017214 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A059/A059

AUTHORS: Baldin, S. A.; Mysev, I. P.

(1977年5月) 11·10年12日 11-10年12日 11-10

TITLE: An optimal geometry of measurement of small gamma activities by means of a scintillation counter //

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A511

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: sodium compound, iodide, scintillation detector, gamma detector, activated crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors present calculations of optimal relations between the diameters of the "well" and the crystal for different dimensions of NaI(T1) crystals at certain values of the \( \gamma\)-quantum energy. The formulas obtained during the course of the investigation can be used also for other types of scintillating materials. To simplify the calculations, they were carried out for the case when the radiactive solution is in the form of a sphere of radius r and is surrounded by a spherical shell made up of a scintillator of radius R. For low energies (up to 100 keV) the optimal ratio r/R is close to unity; for energies larger than 1 MeV the optimum r/R approached 0.76. N. Zevina [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 18,20 /

经国际的证据的证据的证据的证据的 计多类型的 医多种性原性性

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/66/000/001/0165/0.55

Baldin, S. A.; Mysev, I. P.

Title: Optimum geometry for using a scintillation counter to measure low y-activity

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrol. i izmerit. tekh., Aps. 1.32.1255

AEF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i in-ta priborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 24-27

TOPIC .AGS: scintillation counter, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: Calculations are given for the optimum ratios between the dismeter. "well" and crystal for thallium-activated sodium iodide crystals of various sizes are in detecting  $\gamma$ -quanta of various energies. The formulas derived during the study may also be used for other types of scintillation materials. For purposes of simplification, the calculations were done for the case where the radioactive solution has the form of a sphere of radius r and is surrounded by a spherical shell made from the scintillator with a radius R. For low energies (below 100 KeV), the optimum ratio r/R is close to unity; the optimum approaches 0.76 for energies greater than 1 MeV. 2

SUB CODE: 20, 18

Cord 1/1 nst

UDC: 389:539.1.074.3:539.166

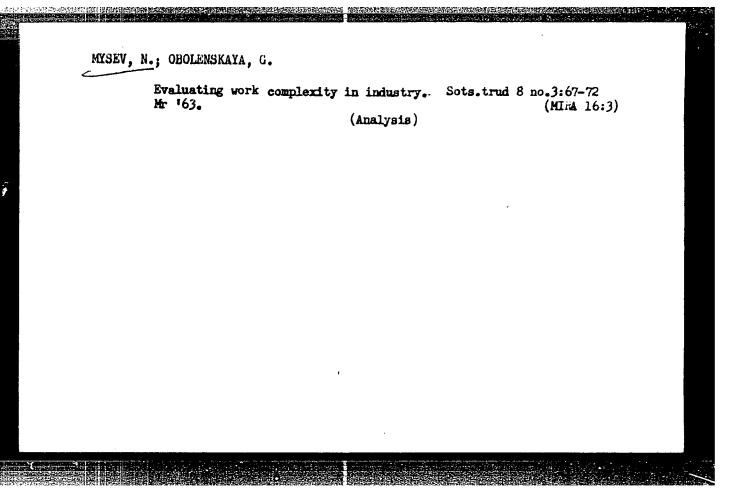
KAPUSTIN, Ye.; MYSEV, N.

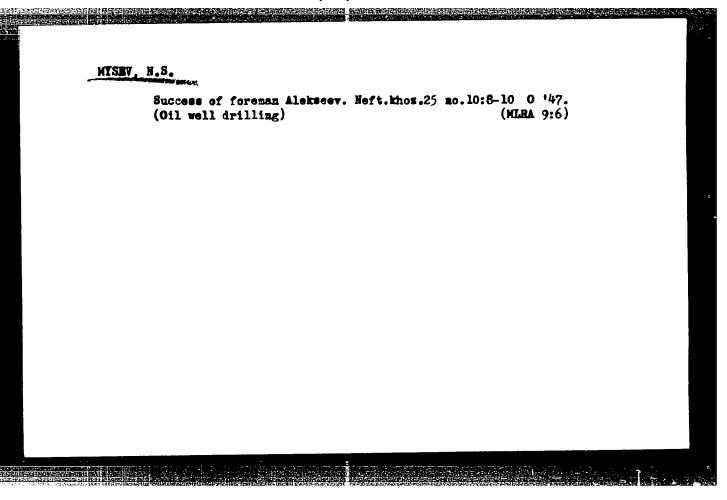
Practice in comparing the degree of work complicacy using the analytical method with expert evaluation in the Kuybyshev Economic Council.

Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.1:23-27 '61.

(Kuybyshev Province--Job analysis)

(Kuybyshev Province--Job analysis)





WYSE., N. S.

1887/Fetroleum Industry
Training

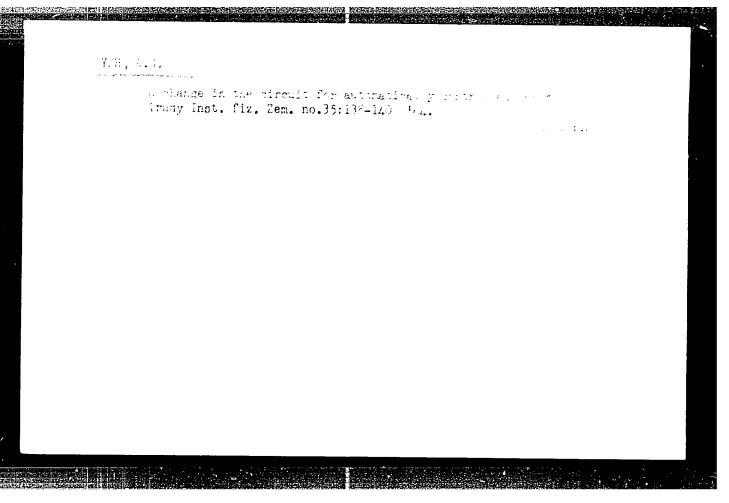
"Tasks in Training Workers to Raise the Quality of Work in 1948," N. S. Mysev, 42 pp

"Neft Khoz" No 6

Discusses training under various categories: etudies, apprenticeship and improving qualifications, technical literature for students, examinations for specialists, and on-the-job training after graduation from technical schools.

FDB 25/49796

SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0138/1  3.5  8.6  0.Yu. Shaidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki 44:55
O.Yu. Shaidt, AM SSSR (Institut fiziki 44:56
Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 138-140
cording seismographs, currently used in cording seismographs, currently used in corelay principle and have proved to be too coratory Instrument Observation Section of iations of a photorelay without electronic wo-step AUZ-IH automatic recording seismotested at network stations (schematics for Orig. art. has: 3 figures.
REF: 005



Case of giant nonparasitic cyst of the liver. Elin.med. 38
no.ll:114-117 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - dotsent M.D.
Popomarev) Hovosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. G.B. Zalesskiy).

(LIVER\_TUMORS) (CISTS)

MYSH, D.V., dotsent [deceased]

Recovery of a patient after prolapse of the anus and the uterus.
Khirurgiia 38 no.12:105-106 D '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent
M.D. Ponomarev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

37900

\$/137/62/000/005/131/150 A160/A101

12200

Mikhaylov, M. M., Fedorenko, L. I., Myshak, N. V., Galkin, V. A. AUTHORS:

TITLE:

The welding of the stainless 1 X 18H 9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with a

tungsten electrode in a nitrogen atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 16, abstract 5E72

("Tr. Sredneaz. politekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 15, 102 - 106)

A process of welding stainless steels in  ${\rm N}_2$  atmosphere was worked TEXT: out, securing not only high mechanical properties of joints, but also eliminating intercrystalline corrosion. All test pieces were butt-welded with the help of a HMAM AP+3 B (NIAM AR+3B) torch. The experiments yielded the following results: 1) the main difficulties during the arc-welding in  $N_2$  with a W-electrode, such as the bubbling of the bath, seam porosity and the high consumption of electrodes, are not caused by the disintegration of unstable W-nitrides, but by the presence of  $\mathrm{O}_2$  in the arc burning zone. 2) The arc-welding in  $\mathrm{N}_2$  with a W-electrode takes a normal course and secures a high-quality seam in case No does not contain more than 0.2% 02. 3) A waste of C is noted during the arc-welding in

Card 1/2

The welding of ...

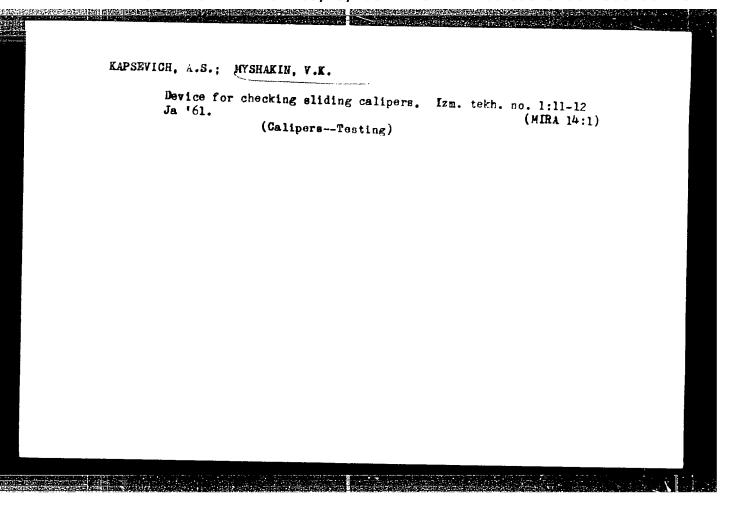
S/137/62/000/005/131/150 A160/A101

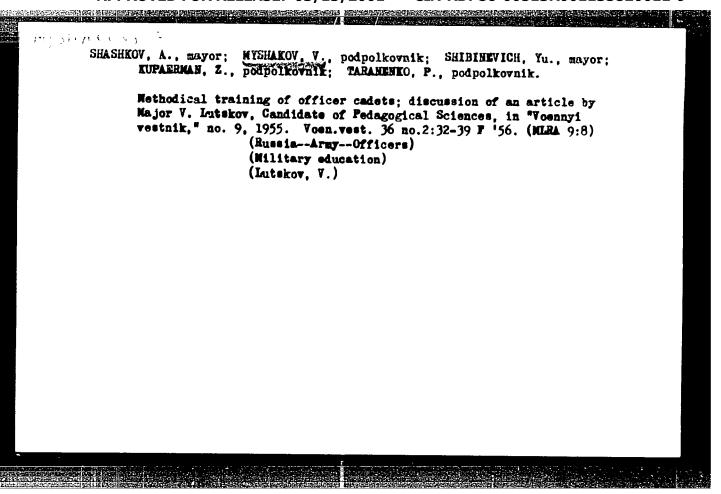
 $\rm N_2$  with a W-electrode. This is a decisive factor for decreasing the tendency of the seam to intercrystalline corrosion. 4) The arc-welding in  $\rm N_2$  increases the efficiency of the process by 30% and decreases labor costs 15 times - in comparison to argon arc-welding. The arc-welding in  $\rm N_2$  does not deteriorate the qualities of the products.

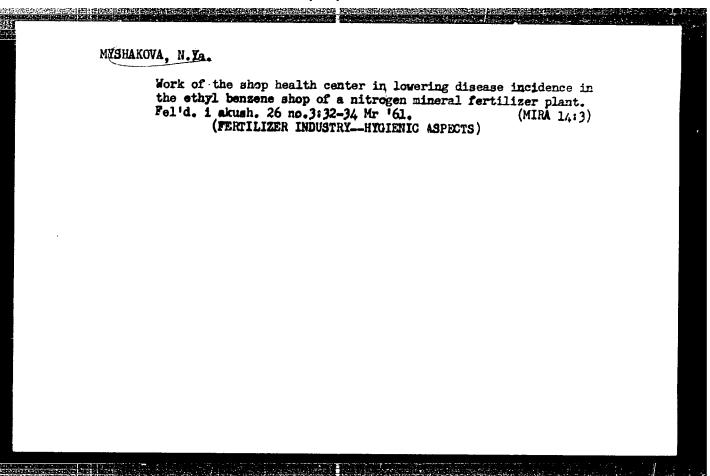
V. Tarisova

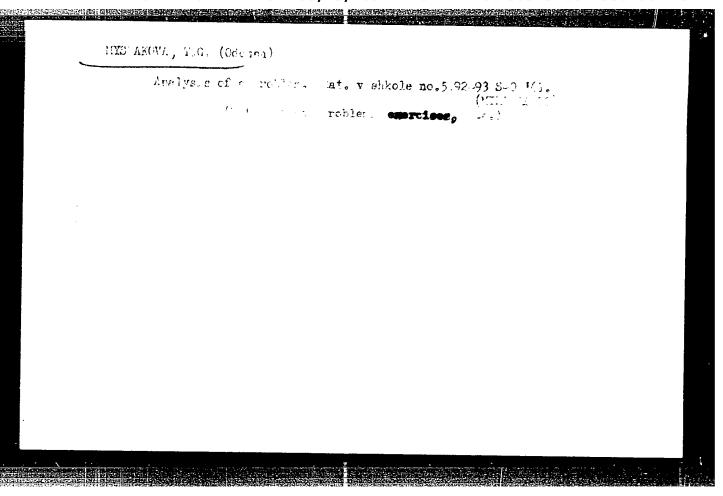
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2









APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9"

PERSHIN, Pavel Serge evich; MYSHALOV. S.M., inzhener, retsensent; DUGINA, W.A., tekhnicheskiy redakter.

[Technelogy of precision casting; from the experience of the Ural Machine Factory] Tekhnelogiia technoge lit'ia; is opyta uralmash-seveda. Meskva, Ges.nauchne-tekhn. isd-ve mashinestreit. lit-ry, 1955. 135 p. (Precision casting) (MLRA 9:4)

MYSH. 7.D. (Relovo, Kemerovskoy obl., ul. R. Lyuksemburg, d. 22a, kv. 12); MATONIN, G.M.

A case of aleukemic lymphadenosis with a focus of turmrous hemopoiesis in the brenst, treated clinically. Nov. khir. arkh. 5:127-128 S-0 '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye pervoy Belovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy, Kemerovskoy oblasti.

(LIMPHATICS--DISEASES)

```
MYSH, G.D. (Novosibirsk,ul.Sennaya,d.36,kv.35)

Experimental pericardicabdominostomy. Grud. khir. 1 no.4:32-35
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L. Bregadze)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. G.D. Zelesskiy).

(AEDOMEN—SURGERY)

(PERICARDIUM—SURGERY)
```

MYSH, G.D. Pericardicabdominostomy from a pathological viewpoint; experimental study. Khirurgiia 35 no.10:42-46 0 159.

1. Iz kafedry gospital noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L. Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (PERICARDIUM surgery) (ABDOMEN surgery)

(MIRA 12:12)

MYSH, G. D., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Operation of the abdominalization of the heart in experimentation." Novosibirsk, 1960. 15 pp; (Novosibirsk State Medical Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 157)

MYSH, G.D.(Novosibirsk,ul.Sennaya, d.36,kv.35); POTOPCHIN, D.D.

Disseminated necrosis of the pancreas with final recovery of the patient. Klin.khir. no.8:71-72 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PANCREAS—NECROSIS)

MYSH, G.D. (Novosibirsk, ul.Sennaya, d.36,kv.35); BOCHAROV, A.F.

Course of experimental myocardial infarct following cardiac revescularization operations. Grud.khir. 4 no.6:10-13 N-D'(2 (Min 16:10))

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L. Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (HEART — INFARCTION)

(CORONARY VESSESS — SURGERY)

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

KAMENSKAYA, V.V.; BORODIN, Yu.I.; MYSH, G.D.; KULIKOVA, L.A.; VOROB'YEV, V.N.

Methodology of determining the transport function of the blood vessels and lymphatic system under experimental conditions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:120-122 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra fiziki (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego V.V. Kamenskaya) nornal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. K.V. Romodanovskiy), fiziologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.D. Finkinshteyn), gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent B.A. Vitsin) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Ternovskim.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820011-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

Experimental dynosodial infanct associated with some cardisc revasculation operations in the light of histochemistry.

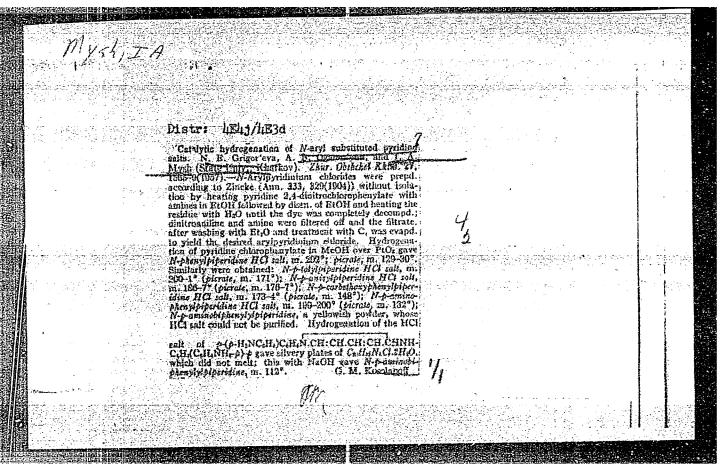
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:32-36 (1.65)

Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:32-36 (1.65)

1. Kafedra goupitalinoy khirungii (zav. - doisen: BiA. Viegn)

1. kafedra normalinoy fiziologii ( zav. - doisen: BiA. Viegn)

shteyn) Novosibirskogo meditalnakogo instituta. Submitted July 23, 1964.



MYSHAK, F., polkovnik; KOROTKEVICH, Ye., podpolkovnik

Engineering work on wooded and swampy terrain. Voen. vest. 43
(MIRA 16:10)
no.9:30-32 S '63.

(Military engineering)